

SHE

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce and break it into shatters. *Swift.*
 SHATTERED. } *adj.* [from *shatter* brain and pate.] In-
 SHATTERED. } attentive; not consistent. A low word.
 SHATTER. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact;
 easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle shattery sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Woodward.*

TO SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. *shaved* or *shaven*. [preceps, Saxon; *shaven*, Dutch.]
 1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall shave off all his hair. *Levit.*
 Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard: a bashaw asked why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors? He answered, because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this shaven pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Knolles's Hist. of the Turks.*
 I caused the hair of his head to be shaved off. *Wyseman.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
 Three chauntres, oft the woods among,
 I wooe to hear the evening song:
 And musing thee, I walk alone
 On the dry smooth shaven green. *Milt.*

The bending leythe
 Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To trim by passing neat, or slightly touching.

He shaves with level wing the deep; then soars
 Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milt.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised
 or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAV'LING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt.

Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish shav'lings so feigned. *Spenser.*

SHAV'ER. *n. f.* [from *shave*.]

1. A man that practises the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord
 Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,
 And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
 This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people,
 living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as
 hawks for their prey: by these shavers the Turks were strip of
 all they had. *Knolles.*

SHAV'ING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] Any thin slice pared off from
 any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross shavings, steep them in sack,
 changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take
 the shavings forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to
 powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up
 shavings, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bod-
 ies palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The shavings are good for the fining of wine. *Mort.*

SHAW. *n. f.* [preceps, Saxon; *shaw*, Dutch; *shuga*, Hindick.]
 A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is
 called Gentle shaw.

SHABANDER. *n. f.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a
 viceroy. *Bailey.*

SHAWFOWL. *n. f.* [from *shaw* and *fowl*.] An artificial fowl made
 by fowling on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM. *n. f.* [from *shawm*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cor-
 net.

With trumpets also shawms. *Psalms Common Prayer.*

SHE. *pronoun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*she*, Gothick; *reo*, Sax.
she, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman
 before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
 When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
 She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
 That for alloy unto so pure a mind
 She took the weaker sex. *Doane.*

This once disclos'd,
 The ladies did change favours, and then we
 Following the signs, wood but the sign of *she*. *Shakespeare.*

What, at any time, have you heard her say?
 The most upright of mortal men was he;
 The most sincere, and holy woman, *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some de-
 gree of contempt.

The *she* of Italy shall not betray
 Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,
 If you will lead these graces to the grave,
 And leave the world no copy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

3. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman
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SHE

I was wont

To load my *she* with knacks, I wou'd have ranlack'd
 The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
 To her acceptance. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,
 Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear
 To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let us do it with no shew of fear;
 No, with no more, than if we heard that England
 Were busied with a Whitson morris-dance;
 For my good liege, *she* is so idly king'd,
 That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Hen. V.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
 When every goose is cackling, wou'd be thought
 No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare's*

He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the *she* are
 smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confess,
 That David's son, by impious pishon mov'd,
 Smote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may
 dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
 The feed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,
 Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*
 New-reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
 And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

I pitch'd the *sheaves* (oh could I do so now)
 Which she in rows pil'd. *Gay's Posthumus.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;
 The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can;
 since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essences,
 grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend
 the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

TO SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

THOU art a *shealed* peacock. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

TO SHEAR. preter. *shore*, or *shored*; part. pass. *shorn*. [preceps,
 preceps, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving
 on a rivet.

So many days, my ewe have been with young;
 So many weeks, ere the poor foal will year;
 So many months, ere I shall shear the fleece. *Shakespeare.*

I am shepherd to another man,
 And do not shear the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*

Laban went to shear his sheep.
 When wool is new shorn, they set pails of water by in the
 same room to increase its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To lay my head and hollow pledge
 Of all my strength, in the lascivious lap
 Of a deceitful concubine, who shorn me,
 Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The same ill taste of sense wou'd serve to join
 Dog foxes in the yolk, and shear the swine. *Dryden.*

May it thou henceforth sweetly sleep,
 Sheer, twains, oh sheer your softest sheep
 To swell his couch. *Gay.*

Over the congenial dust injoin'd to shear
 The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into
 a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed por-
 tubance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which
 means he easily shears the grays whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

3. To shear. *n. f.* [from the verb. It is seldom used in the
 SHEARS. } singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on
 a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears*
 are large, and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the same kind.
 Alas, thought Philoctetes to herself, your *shears* come too
 late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
 Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny?
 Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shakespeare's*

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *shears*. *Dryden.*

When the fleece is shorn.

Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
 Short of their wool, and naked from the *shears*. *Dryden.*

That people live and die, I knew,
 An hour ago, as well as you;
 And if fate spins us longer years,
 Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
 I know, we must both fortunes try,
 And bear our evils wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of em-
 ploying the *shears* for want of a mint, upon foreign gold,
 clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

Fate

Two sharp-wing'd *shears*
 Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
 Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEAR. *n. f.* [preceps, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly
 written *shear*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the bustling of it, not a *shear* to take fire from the hearth,
 or to take water out of the pit. *Sa. xxx. 14.*

SHEARER. *n. f.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with shears;
 particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
 Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,
 And shove away the worthy bidden guest. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and
 resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Rogers.*

SHEARMAN. *n. f.* [from *shear* and *man*.] He that shears.

Thy father was a plaiterier,
 And thou thyself a *shearman*. *Shakespeare's*

SHEARWATER. *n. f.* A fowl. *Ansforth.*

SHEATH. *n. f.* [preceps, Saxon.] The case of any thing;
 the scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
 With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fa. Queen.*

Dost not each look a flash of lightning feel?
 Which spares the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Clay.*

Swords, by the lightning's subtle force distill'd,
 And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

TO SHEATH. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a *sheath* or scabbard; to inclose in any case.

This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
 Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when
sheath'd up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a
 concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
 His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheath*. *Denham.*

'Tis in my breast *sheath'd* her dagger now.
 The left foot naked, when they march to fight. *Dryden.*

But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right.
 The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws
 of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheath'd* in the
 skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine,
 extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demul-
 cent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp salts
 as pease, and beans. *Arbutnot.*

2. To fit with a *sheath*.

There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,
 Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shak.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wis'd that the whole navy throughout were
sheath'd as some are.

Over the congenial dust injoin'd to shear
 The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into
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 clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

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Fate urg'd the *shears* and cut the lyph in twain,
 But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,
 They lost but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth be-
 fore; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four,
 eight; and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of shears.

Wings, in *Spenser*.

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 Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
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